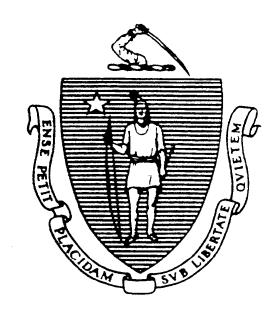
# Utilization of Community Corrections Centers Statistical Report, FY 2003



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trial Court Office of Community Corrections

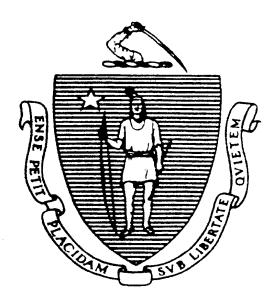
**Stephen V. Price, Executive Director** 

November 2003

Office of Community Corrections One Center Plaza, Mezzanine Boston, MA 02108

> Voice: 617-725-8167 Fax: 617-227-8834

# Utilization of Community Corrections Centers Statistical Report, FY 2003



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trial Court Office of Community Corrections

**Stephen V. Price, Executive Director** 

November 2003

#### OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

#### **Administrative Office**

Stephen V. Price, Executive Director
Pat Horne, Deputy Director of Operations
Phyllis Buccio-Notaro, Statewide Program Supervisor
John Quinn, Administrative Staff Attorney
Karen Noonan, Office Manager
Phyllis James, Administrative Assistant
Sandra Brown, Program Manager
Sharon Brady, Program Specialist
Vincent Lorenti, Program Specialist
Vincent MacDonald, Fiscal Operations Supervisor
Melissa Morgan, Fiscal Specialist
Gordon Pennoyer, Student Intern

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Kirsa Jackson-Gamble, Program Manager Terry Ryan, Program Specialist Angela Griffin, Administrative Assistant

#### Juvenile Resource Center New Bedford

William Friedman, Program Manager Scott Gomes, Program Specialist Debra Ostroski, Administrative Assistant

Young Adult Center (closed 6/03)
Maria Santangelo, Program Manager
Lori Gazerro, Program Specialist

#### **Community Service Program**

Kevin P. Duggan, Statewide Supervisor
Lisa Hickey, Assistant Statewide Supervisor
David Skocik, Assistant Statewide Supervisor
Yardley Theolien, Assistant Statewide Supervisor (Acting)

# Court Services Coordinators

Timothy Callahan
Christopher Cannata
Connor Doherty
Nicole Dublin
Michael Elias
Joseph Finn
John Gibbons
James Harrington
Michael LeCours
William Mannix
Luis Melendez
Walter Skinner
Kevin Spitz
Julie Toner
John Woodward

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> Amber Walker Shawn Wright

#### **Acknowledgments**

This report would not have been possible without the cooperation of administrators in all of the community corrections centers and collaborating agencies and the guidance and support of the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission. The Office of Community Corrections would like to acknowledge that cooperation and assistance as follows:

#### **Barnstable County**

James M. Cummings, Sheriff Ken Fraser, Program Manager Hyannis

#### **Berkshire County**

Carmen C. Massimiano, Jr., Sheriff Mark Hayer, Program Manager Pittsfield

#### **Bristol County**

Sheriff Thomas M. Hodgson Bob Horta, Program Manager, Taunton

#### **Dukes County**

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Sergeant Mike Joubert, Program Manager Fitchburg
Julie Saksa, Program Manager, WRC, Worcester

#### **Department of Correction**

Michael Maloney, Commissioner

#### **Department of Youth Services**

Michael Bolden, Esq., Commissioner

#### **Massachusetts Parole Board**

Maureen E. Walsh, Esq., Chair Timothy F. App, Executive Director

#### Office of the Commissioner of Probation

John J. O'Brien, Commissioner Francis M. Wall, Deputy Commissioner

#### **Massachusetts Sentencing Commission**

Francis J. Carney, Jr., Executive Director Linda K. Holt, Research Director Lee M. Kavanagh, Research Analyst Valerie Caldwell, Executive Assistant

#### **Executive Summary**

This report was prepared to present summary data on the utilization of community corrections centers in Massachusetts:

- During FY 2003 there were 22 community corrections centers operated under the oversight of OCC throughout Massachusetts;
- On average, 840 offenders were participating in the programs at the community corrections centers;
- All community corrections center program participants were under the supervision of a criminal justice agency:
  - 74.3% were supervised by probation;
  - 17.2% were supervised by a sheriffs department;
  - 7.9% were supervised by the Parole Board; and,
  - 0.6% were supervised by DYS.
- All community corrections center program participants were supervised at intermediate sanction Level III or Level IV:
  - 81.8% were Intermediate Sanctions Level III; and,
  - 18.2% were Intermediate Sanctions Level IV.
- Community corrections center program participants were both male and female:
  - 16.1% were female; and,
  - 83.9% were male.
- There were 2,976 referrals to community corrections center programs and 2,806 intakes completed during FY 2003;
- There were 2,822 external transitions from community corrections center programs including:
  - 39.0% were positive transitions assigned to a lower level of supervision;
  - 43.2% were negative transitions assigned to a higher level of supervision; and,
  - 17.9% were some other type of transition resulting in termination.

- There were 271 internal transitions between intermediate sanction levels among community corrections center program participants:
  - 79.7% were transitions from Level IV to Level III; and,
  - 20.3% were transitions from Level III to Level IV.
- There were 11,967 referrals to the community service program during FY 2003.

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#### OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

#### UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS STATISTICAL REPORT, FY 2003

#### INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) was established under G.L. c. 211F. The mission of OCC is the establishment of intermediate sanctions programs which offer a continuum of sanctions and services for probation, sheriffs, parole, the Department of Youth Services (DYS), and the Department of Correction (DOC). The intermediate sanctions are based at the community corrections centers in operation across the state. The community service program operates from the community corrections centers as well as many court locations.

Community corrections centers are community based, intensive supervision sites, which deliver bundled **sanctions** and **services**, including treatment and education, to high risk offenders via Intermediate Sanction Levels.

Among the **sanctions** delivered at community corrections centers are:

- electronic monitoring
- community service
- drug & alcohol testing
- day reporting

Among the **services** provided at community corrections centers are:

- substance abuse treatment
- GED/ABE/ESL or comparable educational component

- communicable disease prevention education
- job readiness training and placement
- referral to Department of Public Health or Department of Mental Health service providers
- women's services
- bilingual services

Community corrections centers are designed to provide a criminal justice solution for a specific group of offenders. Intermediate Sanction Levels III and IV are indicated for those offenders who possess a serious criminal history and are chronic substance abusers. In addition, this group may be underemployed or unemployed. Finally, this sanction is reserved for those who hold a strong potential for eventual incarceration or who have served a term of incarceration and are returning to the community.

Intermediate Sanction Level IV is the most intense level of community based, criminal justice supervision. Sanctions and services required at this level of supervision represent a twenty-four hour restriction upon the liberty of the offender. Level IV participants are required to report to the community corrections center for four to six hours per day, six days per week. Additionally, offenders placed at Intermediate Sanction Level IV are monitored twenty-four hours per day via electronic device, required to submit to the highest category of random drug and alcohol testing, and mandated to attend two four-hour community service shifts per week.

Intermediate Sanction Level III is an intense level of community-based, criminal justice supervision. Sanctions and services required at this level of supervision represent a daily imposition upon the liberty of the offender. Level III participants are required to report to the community corrections center for one to four hours per day, three to five days per week. Offenders placed at Intermediate Sanction Level III may be monitored via electronic device. Level III also requires random drug and alcohol testing, and attendance at one four-hour community service shift per week.

Intermediate Sanction Levels are adopted from the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission's Report to the General Court, April 10, 1996:

The commission . . . adopted the notion of a continuum of four levels of intermediate sanctions, based on the constraints on personal liberty associated with the sanction . . .

Figure 2 shows the sentencing guidelines grid proposed by the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission and the manner in which intermediate sanctions are integrated into the sentencing guidelines. The intermediate sanction levels represent the practical method by which a combination of sanctions and services are assigned to offenders. Community corrections centers are designed to provide for the intensive supervision of offenders, delivering a bundled program of sanctions and services to offenders at intermediate sanction Level III and Level IV. Community corrections centers also provide services to many offenders at intermediate sanctions Level I and Level II through the community service program and drug testing.

Community Service. The Community Service Program manages the implementation of community work service as an intermediate sanction for criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Offenders are referred to the Community Service Program as: a condition of probation, parole, or pre-release; a component of an intermediate sanction level at a community corrections center; or, a means of paying court costs, restitution, fines, or probation supervision fees. The Community Service Program specifically addresses the purposes of sentencing by: ensuring Public Safety by providing closely monitored community work service; promoting respect for the law and the community through community restitution; and, providing opportunities for work skills training.

**Drug & Alcohol Testing.** Drug testing is among the graduated sanctions available at the community corrections centers to offenders at all intermediate sanction levels. The drug testing system is modeled after the American Probation and Parole Association's Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies. Upon assignment to an intermediate sanction level, participants are assigned a drug testing color. The assigned color corresponds to the participant's risk level. Participants are required to call a toll free number daily in order to determine what color will be tested that day. When a participant's color is selected on a particular day, the participant is required to report for drug testing. Specimen collection is observed by staff. Testing is conducted on-site. On-site testing ensures immediate accountability for intermediate sanction Level III and Level IV participants.

Since the inception of OCC in 1996, some 23 community corrections centers had been developed across the commonwealth. Figure 1 shows the number of community corrections centers in operation over this period. A list of the community corrections centers and their dates of operation can be found in the Appendix.

This report provides summary statistical data on the utilization of community corrections centers in FY 2003. It is hoped that this information will be useful to judges, probation officers, parole officers, and correctional staff who might be interested in utilizing the services of a community corrections center as well as other individuals interested in criminal justice policy and practices in Massachusetts.

Figure 1. Office of Community Corrections, Number of Community Corrections Centers in Operation, 1998 to 2003

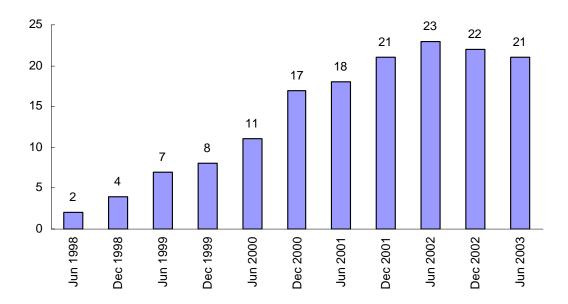


Figure 2. Sentencing Guidelines Grid

11	rigure 2. Sentencing Guidelines Grid					
Level	Illustrative Offense			Sentence Range		
9	Murder	Life	Life	Life	Life	Life
8	Rape of Child with Force Aggravated Rape Armed Burglary	96 - 144 Mos.	108 - 162 Mos.	120 - 180 Mos.	144 - 216 Mos.	204 - 306 Mos.
7	Armed Robbery (Gun) Rape Mayhem	60 - 90 Mos.	68 - 102 Mos.	84 - 126 Mos.	108 - 162 Mos.	160 - 240 Mos.
6	Manslaughter (Invol) Armed Robbery (No gun) A&B DW (Sign. injury)	40 - 60 Mos.	45 - 67 Mos.	50 - 75 Mos.	60 - 90 Mos.	80 - 120 Mos.
5	Unarmed Robbery Stalking (Viol. of Order) Unarmed Burglary Larceny (\$50,000+)	12 - 36 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	24 - 36 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	36 - 54 Mos.	48 - 72 Mos.	60 - 90 Mos.
	Larceny From a Person A&B DW (Mod. injury) B&E (Dwelling) Larceny (\$10,000-\$50,000)	0 - 24 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	3 - 30 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	6 - 30 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	20 - 30 Mos.	24 - 36 Mos.
3	A&B DW (No/minor injury) B&E (Not dwelling) Larceny (\$250 to \$10,000)	0 - 12 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 15 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 18 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 24 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	6 - 24 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II
2	Assault Larceny Under \$250	IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 6 Mos. IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 6 Mos. IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 9 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 12 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I
1	Operate After Suspension Disorderly Conduct Vandalism	IS-II IS-I	IS-III IS-II IS-I	IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 3 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 6 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I
	Criminal History Scale	A No/Minor Record	B Moderate Record	C Serious Record	D Violent or Repetitive	E Serious Violent

Sentencing Zone			Intermediate Sanction Level		
	Incarceration Zone	IS-IV	24-Hour Restriction		
	Discretionary Zone (Incarceration/Intermediate Sanctions)	IS-III IS-II	Daily Accountability Standard Supervision		
	Intermediate Sanction Zone	IS-I	Financial Accountability		

The numbers in each cell represent the range from which the judge selects the maximum sentence (Not More

Than);
The minimum sentence (Not Less Than) is 2/3rds of the maximum sentence and constitutes the initial parole eligibility date.

#### **METHOD**

Study Sample. All community corrections centers operating during FY 2003 were included in the sample. A list of the community corrections centers and their dates of operation is contained in the Appendix. In the tables, each of the community corrections centers is referred to by the city or town in which it is located. Some of the centers provide services to select groups of offenders and the following abbreviations have been adopted:

- CCC community corrections center (adult males and females)
- JRC juvenile resource center (juvenile males)
- WRC women's resource center (adult females)
- YAC young adult center (young adult males)

For example Worcester CCC refers to the Worcester Community Corrections Center and Worcester WRC refers to the Worcester Women's Resource Center.

Study Period. The study period covers FY 2003, or July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003. For those data collected on a weekly basis, the study period began with the week ending August 31, 2002 and ended with the week ending June 28, 2003, a total of 44 weeks. For the first 40 weeks of the study, 22 community corrections centers were in operation. For the final four weeks of the study, 21 community corrections centers were in operation.

Data Collection. Data collection was done from weekly utilization reports submitted by each community corrections center to OCC and community service log reports.

**Weekly utilization reports** formed one basis of the data collection for this report. Each report covers the period ending on Saturday of the reporting week. Three types of variables were collected from the weekly utilization reports:

Population Variables - Level, Supervising Agency, and Gender. The weekly utilization reports provided aggregate data on the number of offenders participating in the program at the end of each week. The utilization reports provided the level of intermediate sanction (Level III or Level IV), the gender of the offender, and the supervising agency (probation, parole, sheriff, DYS, or DOC).

Some community corrections centers reported offenders in "aftercare" status. These offenders have completed the Level III or Level IV program and are continuing to receive services from the community corrections center. Offenders in "aftercare" status were excluded from the current analysis which is limited to offenders in Intermediate Sanction Level III or Level IV. If an offender made a transition from Level III or Level IV to aftercare status, that transition was considered a positive transition.

Referral / Intake. The weekly utilization reports provided the number of referrals and the number of intakes completed for each reporting period.

Transitions. The weekly utilization reports provided several categories of data regarding the offender's progression or regression from one level of supervision to another. Among these are categories that refer to the number of completions and terminations and the number of transitions from Level IV to Level III (or vice versa) for each reporting period. All of these categories of data are herein described as transitions because although offenders may 'complete' or 'terminate' from supervision at the community corrections center they are still typically under some type of criminal justice supervision and may return to the community corrections center at Level III or IV in the future. Thus, offenders are never truly completed or terminated until the period of criminal justice supervision is over.

Transitions were assigned to the following categories:

External Transitions included those offenders who were assigned to another level of supervision external to the community corrections center. These transitions are further delineated as positive, negative or other. Some examples of positive transitions include: successful completion, transition from Level III or Level IV to aftercare status. Some examples of negative transitions include: return to higher custody, warrant issued, or violation of probation, parole. Other transitions include: transfer to another CCC, medical issues, referral to residential or other treatment facility.

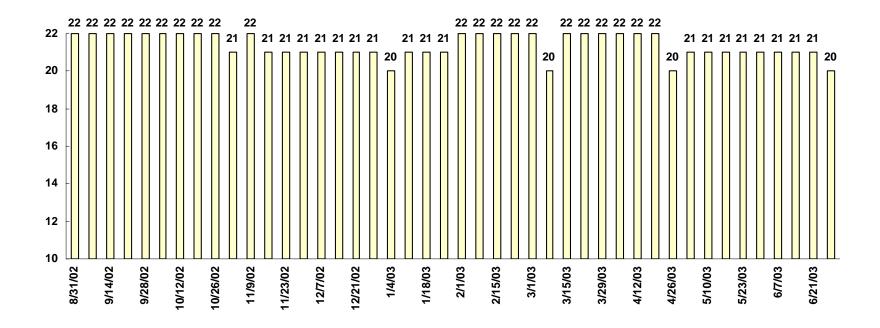
Internal Transitions are those offenders who were assigned to another intermediate sanction level within the community corrections center. These transitions are further delineated as either positive or negative. Positive transitions were those offenders that moved from Level IV to Level III. Negative transitions were those that moved from Level III to Level IV.

**Community Service Logs** provided the second source of data collection and provided aggregate monthly information on the number of referrals to the program for each court site. Because community service is provided at all court sites as well as community corrections center sites, these logs were maintained on a county level rather than a community corrections center level.

Data Analysis. The 44 weekly utilization reports for each center along with the community service logs formed the basis of the analysis. Some of the analysis displays aggregated data across all community corrections centers for each week. Other data analysis shows the average reported utilization by center across the entire study period. These averages did not include missing reports.

Data Quality. Weekly utilization reports were not received from all of the community corrections centers for the entire study period. Figure 3 shows the number of community corrections centers which were included in the sample for each week during the study period. Of the 964 total reports that could have been submitted to the OCC, a total of 944 or 97.9% were received and were included in the study sample. A list of the specific community corrections centers that did not contribute data and the weeks that were not included in the study sample is shown in the Appendix.

Figure 3. Number of Community Corrections Centers included in Study Sample by Reporting Week



#### **FINDINGS**

#### TOTAL POPULATION

Figure 4 shows the total population in the 22 community corrections centers for each reporting week in the study period. During FY 2003, the average total population in community corrections centers was 839.9 and ranged from 726 for the week ending September 14, 2002 to 928 for the week ending March 29, 2003.

Figure 5 shows the average population in each of the community corrections centers for the study period. The community corrections centers ranged from an average of 9.2 at the West Tisbury CCC to an average of 80.0 at the Boston CCC. Additional data on each community corrections center (minimum and maximum population) is shown in the Appendix.

Figure 4. Total Population in Community Corrections Centers by Reporting Week

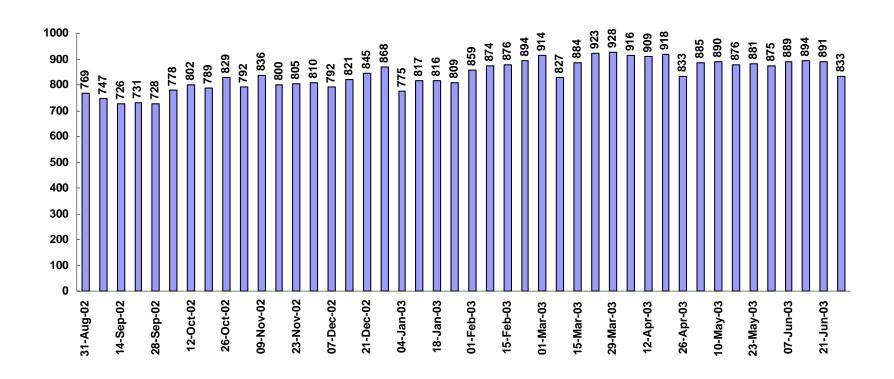
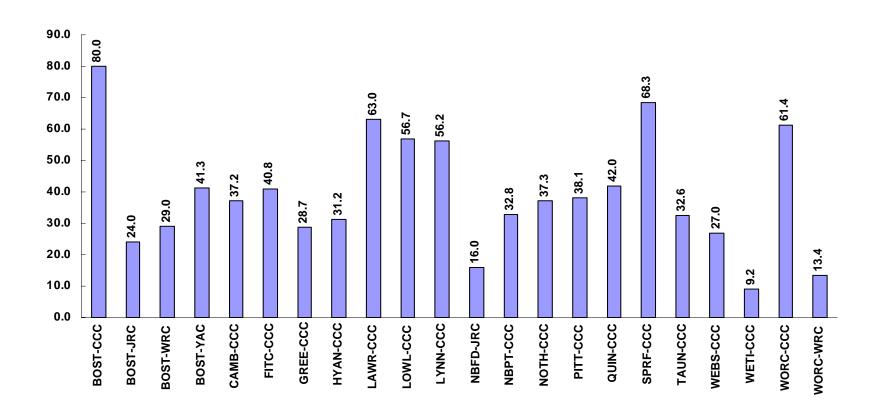


Figure 5. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Center



#### POPULATION BY SUPERVISING AGENCY

Figure 6 shows the supervising agency of offenders in community corrections centers. During the study period, offenders in the community corrections centers were under the supervision of one of four different agencies. On average, 74.3% of the offenders were under the supervision of probation; 17.2% of the offenders were under the supervision of a sheriffs department; 7.9% were under the supervision of DYS. During this study period there were no offenders under the supervision of DOC in the community corrections centers.

Figure 6. Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency

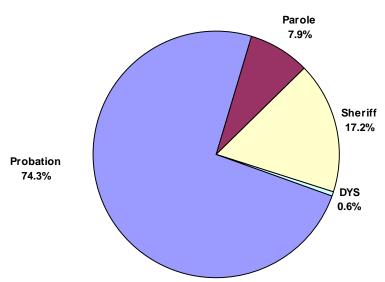
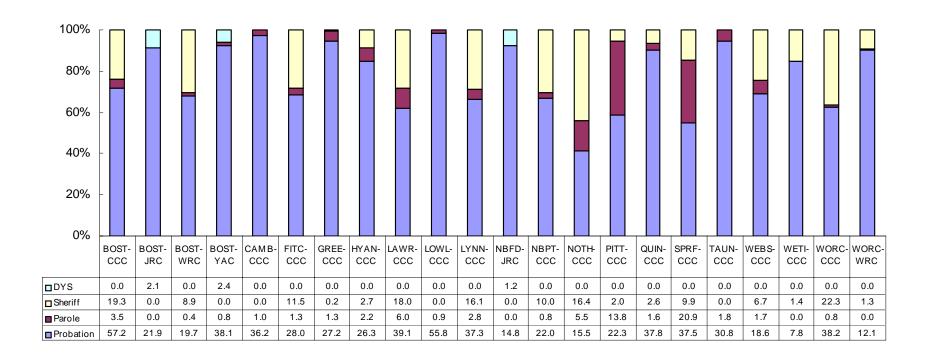


Figure 7 shows the supervising agency of the offenders at each of the community corrections centers during FY 2003. There were large differences in the population at each of the centers. Lowell CCC had the highest average proportion of probation supervised offenders (98.3%); Pittsfield CCC had the highest average proportion of parole supervised offenders (36.2%); and, Northampton CCC had the highest average proportion of sheriff's supervised

offenders (43.8%). The two Juvenile Resource Centers and the Young Adult Center were the only centers providing services to DYS supervised offenders.

Figure 7. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency and Center



#### POPULATION BY LEVEL

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population in community corrections centers by intermediate sanction level. On average, 81.8% of the offenders were supervised at Level III and 18.2% were supervised at Level IV. Figure 9 shows the distribution of the population by intermediate sanction level for each of the 22 community corrections centers. The Boston JRC had the highest proportion of offenders at intermediate sanction Level IV (68.1%) and Boston WRC had the highest proportion of offenders at Intermediate Sanction Level III (96.6%).

Figure 8. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Intermediate Sanctions Level

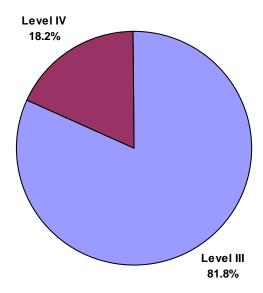
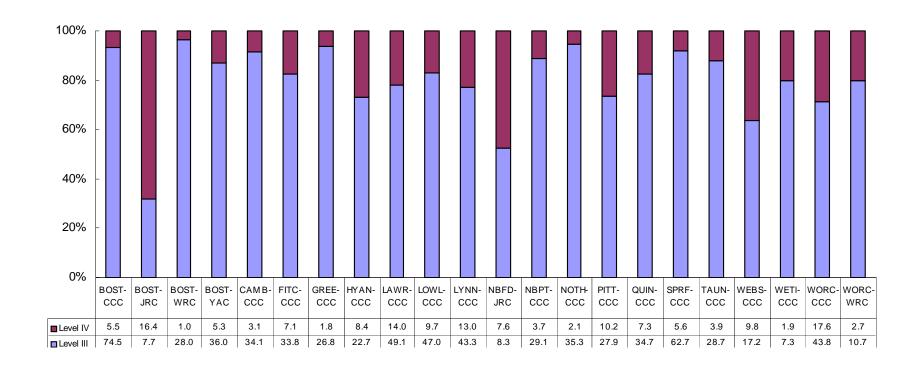


Figure 9. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Intermediate Sanctions Level and Center



#### POPULATION BY GENDER

The community corrections centers provided services to both male and female offenders. As shown in Figure 10, on average, 16.1% of the offenders in the community corrections centers were female and 83.9% were male. Figure 11 shows the distribution of population by gender for each of the 22 community corrections centers. Two of the centers provided services exclusively to female offenders: Boston WRC and Worcester WRC. There were corresponding male centers at the Boston CCC and Worcester CCC. The two Juvenile Resource Centers (Boston JRC and New Bedford JRC) and the Young Adult Center (Boston YAC) provided services to male offenders only. Among the centers providing services to both male and female offenders, Lynn CCC had the highest average proportion of males (94.1%) and Newburyport CCC had the highest average proportion of females (32.2%).

Figure 10. Population in Community Corrections Centers by Gender

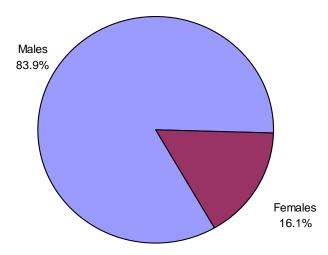
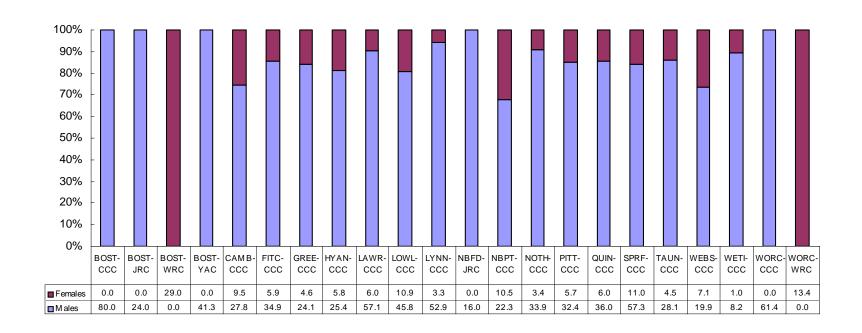


Figure 11. Population in Community Corrections Centers by Gender and Center



#### REFERRALS AND INTAKES

Offenders can be referred to the community corrections centers at any point during the year. Offenders were referred to community corrections centers by the court (in the case of probation supervised offenders), by the Parole Board, by a sheriff's department, or by DYS. Following a referral, an intake process is completed by community corrections center staff in order to ensure eligibility and to determine program needs.

Figure 12 shows the number of referrals and intakes to community corrections centers by reporting week. During FY 2003 there were 2,976 referrals to community corrections centers and 2,806 intakes completed. As indicated in Figure 12, the number of intakes follows very closely the number of referrals each week. Referrals ranged from a low of 34 during the week ending January 4, 2003 to a high of 92 during the weeks ending October 26, 2002 and April 19, 2003. Intakes ranged from a low of 33 during the week of January 4, 2003 to a high of 93 during the week of February 8, 2003.

Figure 13 shows the number of referrals and intakes to each of the 22 community corrections centers. The number of referrals and intakes ranged from 26 and 22 at the West Tisbury CCC to 304 and 300 at the Boston CCC.

Figure 12. Referrals and Intakes by Reporting Week

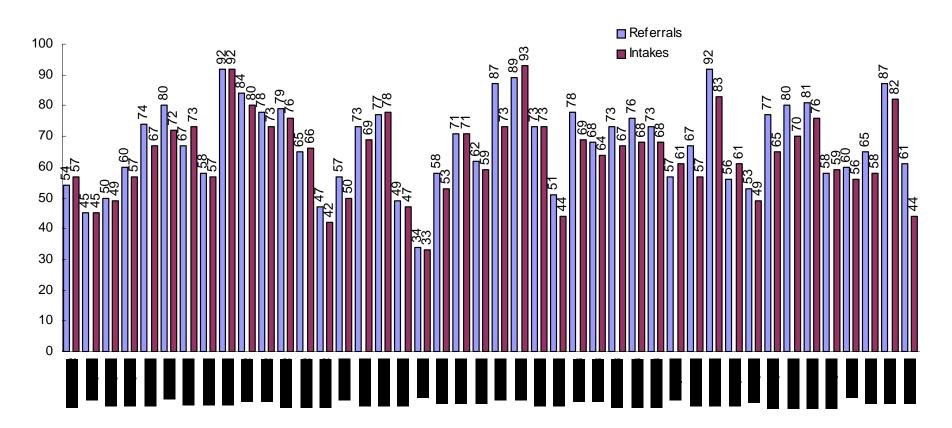
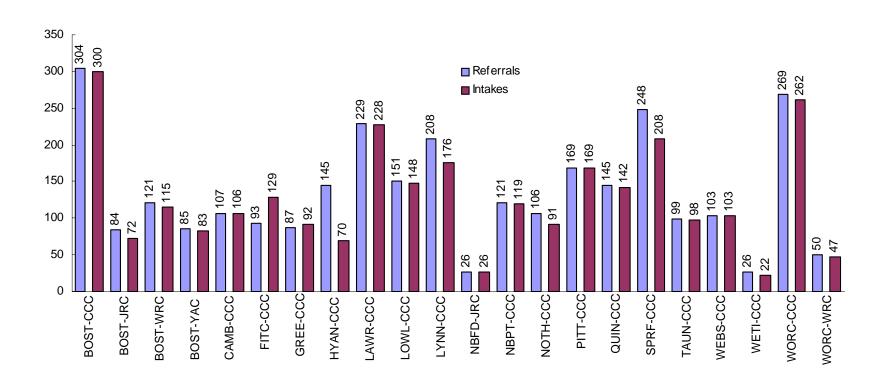


Figure 13. Referrals and Intakes by Community Corrections Center



#### **TRANSITIONS**

There were 2,822 external transitions from community corrections centers during FY 2003. The number of external transitions was approximately the same as the number of referrals and intakes during the year. As shown in Figure 14, 39.0% were considered positive transitions, 43.2% were considered negative transitions, and 17.9% were some other form of external transition. Figure 15 shows the number of external transitions by reporting week and Figure 16 shows the number of external transitions by community corrections center. It should be noted that these events are described as transitions because offenders who 'complete' are still under criminal justice supervision, whether it be probation or parole, and may be referred back to a community corrections center for violation of such supervision. Likewise offenders who 'terminate' and are incarcerated or placed in some other more restrictive sanction may be referred back to the community corrections center upon the completion of that sentence.

The ability to internally transition offenders from one level to another is one of the benefits of community corrections centers. In FY 2003, there were 271 such transitions. As shown in Figure 14, 79.7% of the transitions were from Level IV to Level III and 20.3% of the transitions were from Level III to Level IV. Figure 17 shows the number of transitions by reporting week and Figure 18 shows the number of transitions by community corrections center. Unlike external transitions, the number of internal transitions was generally not related to the size of the community corrections center. Lynn CCC and Lowell CCC reported the largest number of transitions (N=25). The two largest community corrections centers, Boston CCC and Springfield CCC, reported 20 and 5 transitions, respectively.



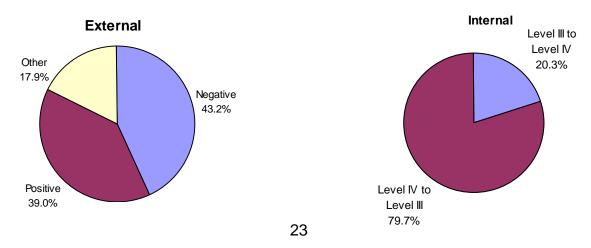


Figure 15. External Transitions by Reporting Week

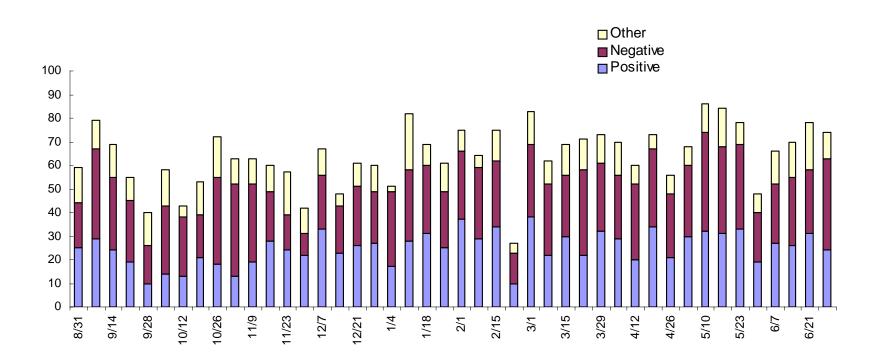


Figure 16. External Transitions by Community Corrections Center

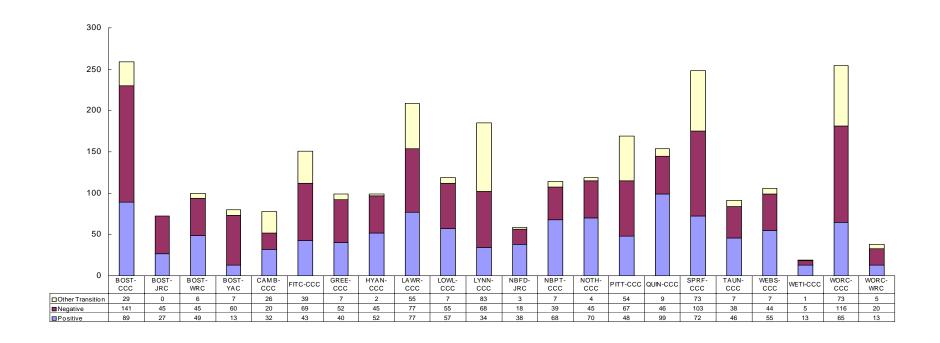


Figure 17. Internal Transitions by Reporting Week

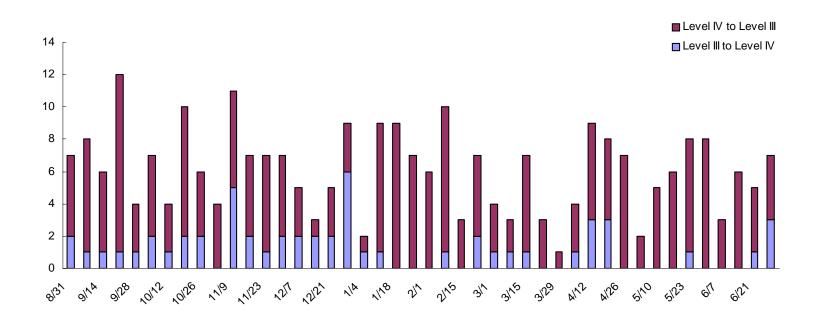
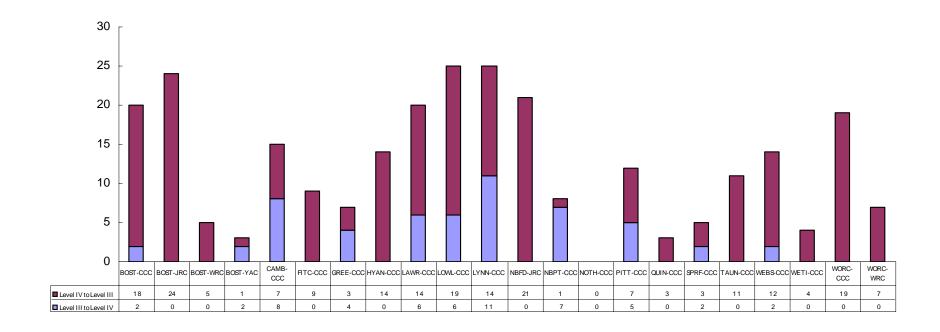


Figure 18. Internal Transitions by Community Corrections Center



### COMMUNITY SERVICE

There were 11,967 referrals to the community service program in FY 2003. All participants at community corrections centers were referred to community service. In addition, referrals were made by the following court departments: Superior, District, Juvenile, and Probate. Two referrals were made by a county sheriff's department as a condition of pre-release.

### Of the 11,967 referrals:

- 2,156 (18%) were females
- 9,811 (82%) were males
- 11,123 (92.9%) were adults
- 844 (7.1%) were juveniles

Figure 19. Community Service Referrals by Month

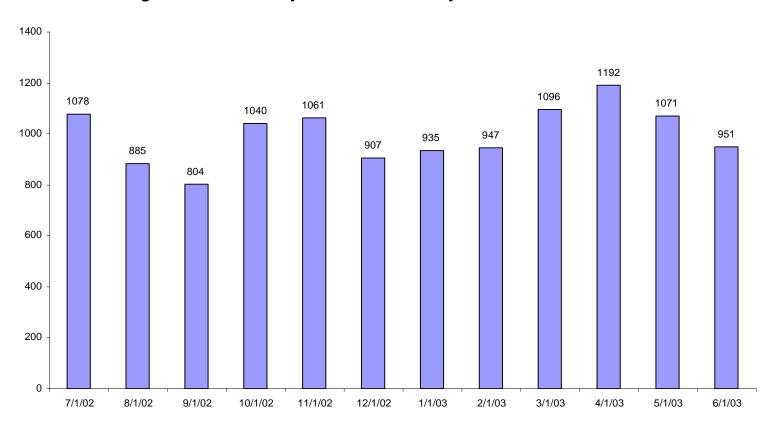
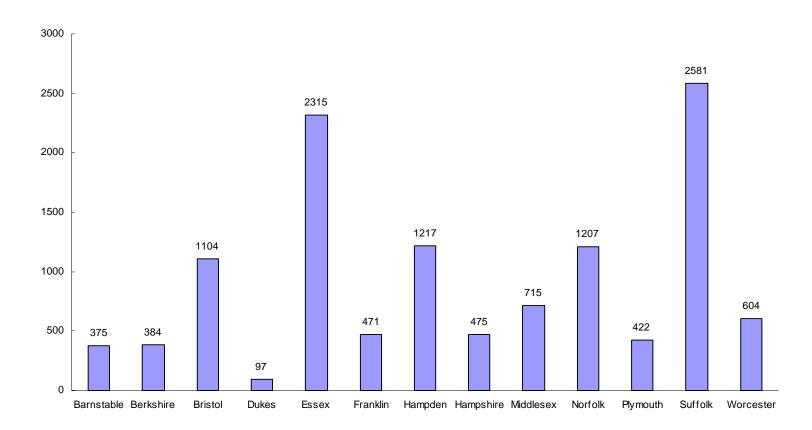


Figure 20. Community Service Referrals by County



#### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A main purpose of this report has been to provide data on the utilization of community corrections centers. Among the highlights are:

- the community corrections centers provided service to a large number of offenders;
- the community corrections centers provided services in diverse locations across the commonwealth;
- as evidenced by the diversity of supervising agencies, the community corrections centers represented a strong collaborative effort among criminal justice agencies; and,
- as evidenced by the varied level of supervision, the community corrections centers were provided structured supervision for offenders in the community.

## The project developed a reliable measure of the utilization of community corrections centers.

Based on the cooperation of the community corrections centers, a consistent level of supervision across the commonwealth in 22 diverse communities and offender populations.

# The project demonstrated the utility and feasibility of conducting research across all of the community corrections centers.

This research project was the result of a collaborative effort among 22 different community corrections centers which were able to provide consistent set of information on program utilization enabling cross center comparisons.

### It will be important to develop case level data on CCC participants.

This analysis is based on aggregate statistics provided by the community corrections centers. It will be important to supplement this with case level information on all offenders at the community corrections centers. Further case level data would be able to address the following important questions:

- what is the nature of the population served by the community corrections centers (demographics, current offense, criminal history, supervising agency)?
- does the program model match the population being served by the community corrections centers?
- what is the difference, if any, between those offenders who successfully complete the community corrections center program and those who fail to complete the program?
- how long do offenders participate in the community corrections center programs (completers and terminators)?
- what is the recidivism rate of community corrections center program participants and how does the recidivism rate differ between those who complete the program and those who fail to complete the program?

# The electronic submission of case level data from the community corrections centers to the OCC should be encouraged.

Due to the volume of cases serviced by the community corrections centers, electronic submission of data will ensure efficient use of OCC staff resources and higher quality of data. Currently the Hyannis CCC and the Quincy CCC submit data via email and the reports are in a spreadsheet or word-processing document format that is readily imported into a centralized database. The OCC should continue to work with individual community corrections centers to extend this model of data collection.

# Timely and complete submission of all weekly and monthly utilization reports should be encouraged.

In order to best manage the resources of the community corrections centers, regular reporting of critical participant information should continue. While this report is based on substantially complete information, improvements in completeness and timeliness of reporting should be the responsibility of the regional managers.

## The weekly case level utilization reports should be modified to include an offender identifier.

Currently, the case level utilization reports contain the name of the offender but no other identifying information. It would be valuable to modify the utilization reports to include an identifier (PCF number, docket number, and/or date of birth). This will permit linking community corrections center data with information from other criminal justice agencies. In particular it will be useful to link the community corrections center data with the CARI database for purposes of collecting current offense, criminal history, demographics, and recidivism information.

## The weekly case level utilization reports should be modified to include an indicator of referrals and transitions.

Currently, the case level utilization reports contain the name of the offender but no systematic links to referral and transition information reported elsewhere in aggregate statistics. In order to fully track offender participation in the community corrections centers, it is necessary to know when offenders begin participation, the length of participation, and the date of transition from the program.

### The monthly utilization reports should be simplified and standardized.

Currently, community corrections centers are reporting a great deal of information on program activities. It is difficult to aggregate this information across all centers if it is not reported in a standardized format. While additional information could be encouraged, a minimum set of standardized measures should be developed for all community corrections centers to use.

# Additional data collection on program involvement variables should be encouraged in any future studies of community corrections centers.

One method of capturing this information would be the implementation of a standardized data collection form to be completed for each program participant upon referral or intake into the program and a second form to be completed at the end of program participation.

It would be desirable to collect information on program variables such as:

### Office of Community Corrections

- employment and job placement during program
- GED participation status during program
- community service
- drug testing

# Replication of the model developed for the study is feasible and should be encouraged.

The methodology developed in the process of completing this study could be used to provide a valuable basis to support on-going research and monitoring of community corrections centers. The method provided a foundation for routine updates of this initial effort.

#### APPENDIX

This appendix contains additional information of the sample and detailed statistical tables.

- Table 1 shows a list of the 23 community corrections centers included in the report and the date at which the center opened.
- Table 2 shows the community corrections center and reporting weeks that were not included in the study sample due to missing utilization reports.
- Table 3 shows summary data on the population of the community corrections centers (total population, supervising agency, intermediate sanction level, and gender) by reporting week.
- Table 4 shows summary data on the population of the community corrections centers (total population, supervising agency, intermediate sanction level, and gender) by community corrections center.
- Table 5 shows summary data on population movement (referrals, intakes, external and internal transitions) by reporting week.
- Table 6 shows summary data on population movement (referrals, intakes, external and internal transitions) by community corrections center.

**Table 1. Community Corrections Centers Included in Study Sample** 

City and Center Type	Short Form Name	County and Community Corrections Center	Date of Opening	Closing Date
Boston CCC	BOST-CCC	Suffolk Community Corrections Center	December 1998	
Boston JRC	BOST-JRC	Suffolk Juvenile Resource Center	March 2000	
Boston JRCG	BOST-JRCG	Suffolk Juvenile Resource Center - Girls	December 2001	June 2002
Boston WRC	BOST-WRC	Suffolk Women's Resource Center	November 2000	
Boston YAC	BOST-YAC	Suffolk young Adult Center	December 2000	June 2003
Cambridge CCC	CAMB-CCC	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	December 1999	
Fitchburg CCC	FITC-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	June 1998	
Greenfield CCC	GREE-CCC	Franklin Community Corrections Center	December 2000	
Hyannis CCC	HYAN-CCC	Barnstable Community Corrections Center	September 1998	
_awrence CCC	LAWR-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 1999	
owell CCC	LOWL-CCC	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	March 2002	
_ynn CCC	LYNN-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 2001	
New Bedford JRC	NBFD-CCC	Bristol Juvenile Resource Center	January 2002	
Newburyport CCC	NBPT-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	February 2000	
Northampton CCC	NOTH-CCC	Hampshire Community Corrections Center	January 1999	
Pittsfield CCC	PITT-CCC	Berkshire Community Corrections Center	November 2000	
Quincy CCC	QUIN-CCC	Norfolk Community Corrections Center	April 1999	
Springfield CCC	SPFL-CCC	Hampden Community Corrections Center	June 1998	
Taunton CCC	TAUN-CCC	<b>Bristol Community Corrections Center</b>	April 2000	
Webster CCC	WEBS-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	July 1999	
Nest Tisbury CCC	WEST-CCC	<b>Dukes Community Corrections Center</b>	October 2000	
Norcester CCC	WORC-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	September 2001	
Norcester WRC	WORC-WRC	Worcester Women's Resource Center	September 2001	

Table 2. Weekly Utilization Reports Not Included in Study Sample

Boston-WRC Boston-YAC Boston-YAC	6/28/03 4/26/03
	4/26/03
Boston-YAC	., _ 0, 00
	5/3/03
Boston-YAC	5/10/03
Boston-YAC	5/17/03
Boston-YAC	5/23/03
Boston-YAC	5/30/03
Fitchburg-CCC	11/30/02
Fitchburg-CCC	12/7/02
Fitchburg-CCC	12/14/02
Fitchburg-CCC	12/21/02
Fitchburg-CCC	12/28/02
Fitchburg-CCC	1/4/03
Fitchburg-CCC	1/11/03
Fitchburg-CCC	1/18/03
Fitchburg-CCC	1/25/03
Quincy-CCC	3/8/03
Worcester-CCC	1/4/03
Worcester-CCC	3/8/03
Worcester-CCC	4/26/03

Table 3. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency, Intermediate Sanctions Level, Gender, and Reporting Week

					Supervisi	ng Agend	 ;y			Inte	rmediate S	Sanction	Level	Gender				
		Prob	oation	P	arole	Sh	eriff	C	YS	Lev	/el IV	Lev	/el III	N	lale	Fe	male	
Week	Total	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
8/31/02	769	527	68.5%	77	10.0%	157	20.4%	8	1.0%	210	27.3%	559	72.7%	660	85.8%	109	14.2%	
9/7/02	747	516	69.1%	75	10.0%	148	19.8%	8	1.1%	185	24.8%	562	75.2%	634	84.9%	113	15.1%	
9/14/02	726	514	70.8%	71	9.8%	134	18.5%	7	1.0%	175	24.1%	551	75.9%	613	84.4%	113	15.6%	
9/21/02	731	518	70.9%	64	8.8%	140	19.2%	9	1.2%	171	23.4%	560	76.6%	625	85.5%	106	14.5%	
9/28/02	728	525	72.1%	68	9.3%	128	17.6%	7	1.0%	161	22.1%	567	77.9%	616	84.6%	112	15.4%	
10/5/02	778	562	72.2%	67	8.6%	142	18.3%	7	0.9%	167	21.5%	611	78.5%	664	85.3%	114	14.7%	
10/12/02	802	565	70.4%	71	8.9%	161	20.1%	5	0.6%	183	22.8%	619	77.2%	684	85.3%	118	14.7%	
10/19/02	789	571	72.4%	69	8.7%	143	18.1%	6	0.8%	156	19.8%	633	80.2%	671	85.0%	118	15.0%	
10/26/02	829	598	72.1%	75	9.0%	151	18.2%	5	0.6%	161	19.4%	668	80.6%	702	84.7%	127	15.3%	
11/2/02	792	559	70.6%	81	10.2%	147	18.6%	5	0.6%	165	20.8%	627	79.2%	674	85.1%	118	14.9%	
11/9/02	836	603	72.1%	81	9.7%	146	17.5%	6	0.7%	163	19.5%	673	80.5%	712	85.2%	124	14.8%	
11/16/02	800	572	71.5%	79	9.9%	144	18.0%	5	0.6%	164	20.5%	636	79.5%	682	85.3%	118	14.8%	
11/23/02	805	583	72.4%	75	9.3%	141	17.5%	6	0.7%	173	21.5%	632	78.5%	675	83.9%	130	16.1%	
11/30/02	810	583	72.0%	83	10.2%	139	17.2%	5	0.6%	146	18.0%	664	82.0%	686	84.7%	124	15.3%	
12/7/02	792	587	74.1%	76	9.6%	124	15.7%	5	0.6%	141	17.8%	651	82.2%	677	85.5%	115	14.5%	
12/14/02	821	612	74.5%	86	10.5%	117	14.3%	6	0.7%	142	17.3%	679	82.7%	688	83.8%	133	16.2%	
12/21/02	845	635	75.1%	82	9.7%	122	14.4%	6	0.7%	163	19.3%	682	80.7%	699	82.7%	146	17.3%	
12/28/02	868	649	74.8%	93	10.7%	120	13.8%	6	0.7%	147	16.9%	721	83.1%	731	84.2%	137	15.8%	
1/4/03	775	598	77.2%	86	11.1%	85	11.0%	6	0.8%	124	16.0%	651	84.0%	637	82.2%	138	17.8%	
1/11/03	817	636	77.8%	77	9.4%	98	12.0%	6	0.7%	139	17.0%	678	83.0%	685	83.8%	132	16.2%	
1/18/03	816	641	78.6%	65	8.0%	104	12.7%	6	0.7%	125	15.3%	691	84.7%	680	83.3%	136	16.7%	
1/25/03	809	635	78.5%	58	7.2%	111	13.7%	5	0.6%	120	14.8%	689	85.2%	672	83.1%	137	16.9%	
2/1/03	859	672	78.2%	58	6.8%	126	14.7%	3	0.3%	151	17.6%	708	82.4%	711	82.8%	148	17.2%	
2/8/03	874	679	77.7%	58	6.6%	134	15.3%	3	0.3%	139	15.9%	735	84.1%	739	84.6%	135	15.4%	
2/15/03	876	682	77.9%	67	7.6%	124	14.2%	3	0.3%	147	16.8%	729	83.2%	741	84.6%	135	15.4%	

### Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2003

					Supervisi	ng Agen	су			Inte	rmediate S	Sanction	Level	Gender				
		Prol	oation	Р	arole	Sh	eriff	[	DYS	Le	vel IV	Le	vel III	N	lale	Fe	male	
Week	Total	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2/22/03	894	690	77.2%	62	6.9%	139	15.5%	3	0.3%	151	16.9%	743	83.1%	747	83.6%	147	16.4%	
3/1/03	914	700	76.6%	61	6.7%	150	16.4%	3	0.3%	170	18.6%	744	81.4%	760	83.2%	154	16.8%	
3/8/03	827	632	76.4%	58	7.0%	134	16.2%	3	0.4%	144	17.4%	683	82.6%	686	83.0%	141	17.0%	
3/15/03	884	659	74.5%	61	6.9%	160	18.1%	4	0.5%	147	16.6%	737	83.4%	741	83.8%	143	16.2%	
3/22/03	923	690	74.8%	61	6.6%	167	18.1%	5	0.5%	151	16.4%	772	83.6%	778	84.3%	145	15.7%	
3/29/03	928	701	75.5%	60	6.5%	161	17.3%	6	0.6%	147	15.8%	781	84.2%	782	84.3%	146	15.7%	
4/5/03	916	694	75.8%	53	5.8%	163	17.8%	6	0.7%	145	15.8%	771	84.2%	777	84.8%	139	15.2%	
4/12/03	909	679	74.7%	58	6.4%	166	18.3%	6	0.7%	149	16.4%	760	83.6%	778	85.6%	131	14.4%	
4/19/03	918	686	74.7%	62	6.8%	163	17.8%	7	0.8%	149	16.2%	769	83.8%	779	84.9%	139	15.1%	
4/26/03	833	611	73.3%	59	7.1%	158	19.0%	5	0.6%	126	15.1%	707	84.9%	688	82.6%	145	17.4%	
5/3/03	885	647	73.1%	61	6.9%	172	19.4%	5	0.6%	150	16.9%	735	83.1%	744	84.1%	141	15.9%	
5/10/03	890	647	72.7%	63	7.1%	176	19.8%	4	0.4%	146	16.4%	744	83.6%	735	82.6%	155	17.4%	
5/17/03	876	652	74.4%	57	6.5%	163	18.6%	4	0.5%	154	17.6%	722	82.4%	718	82.0%	158	18.0%	
5/23/03	881	657	74.6%	50	5.7%	170	19.3%	4	0.5%	139	15.8%	742	84.2%	725	82.3%	156	17.7%	
5/30/03	875	650	74.3%	48	5.5%	173	19.8%	4	0.5%	135	15.4%	740	84.6%	720	82.3%	155	17.7%	
6/7/03	889	661	74.4%	54	6.1%	170	19.1%	4	0.4%	138	15.5%	751	84.5%	734	82.6%	155	17.4%	
6/14/03	894	675	75.5%	54	6.0%	161	18.0%	4	0.4%	136	15.2%	758	84.8%	740	82.8%	154	17.2%	
6/21/03	891	672	75.4%	54	6.1%	161	18.1%	4	0.4%	190	21.3%	701	78.7%	702	78.8%	189	21.2%	
6/28/03	833	625	75.0%	52	6.2%	153	18.4%	3	0.4%	144	17.3%	689	82.7%	716	86.0%	117	14.0%	
												1						
Highest	928	7	'01	93		176			9		210		781		782		89	
Lowest	726	5	514		48		85		3		120		551		613		06	
Average	839.9	62	23.9		66.6		14.2		5.2		52.9	686.9		704.7		135.1		

Table 4. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency, Intermediate Sanctions Level, Gender, and Center

						S	upervising	g Agen	су			Inter	mediate :	Sanctio	n Level	Gender			
		Total		Prob	ation	Pa	role	SI	neriff		OYS	Le	vel IV	Le	vel III		Male	Fe	emale
CCC	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%
BOST-CCC	80.0	66.0	105.0	57.2	71.5%	3.5	4.4%	19.3	24.1%	0.0	0.0%	5.5	6.8%	74.5	93.2%	80.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-JRC	24.0	18.0	34.0	21.9	91.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.1	8.8%	16.4	68.1%	7.7	31.9%	24.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-WRC	29.0	21.0	41.0	19.7	68.0%	0.4	1.4%	8.9	30.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.0	3.4%	28.0	96.6%	0.0	0.0%	29.0	100.0%
BOST-YAC	41.3	30.0	52.0	38.1	92.2%	0.8	1.9%	0.0	0.0%	2.4	5.9%	5.3	12.9%	36.0	87.1%	41.3	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAMB-CCC	37.2	20.0	51.0	36.2	97.3%	1.0	2.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3.1	8.3%	34.1	91.7%	27.8	74.5%	9.5	25.5%
FITC-CCC	40.8	29.0	48.0	28.0	68.6%	1.3	3.1%	11.5	28.3%	0.0	0.0%	7.1	17.3%	33.8	82.7%	34.9	85.5%	5.9	14.5%
GREE-CCC	28.7	22.0	36.0	27.2	94.8%	1.3	4.5%	0.2	0.7%	0.0	0.0%	1.8	6.4%	26.8	93.6%	24.1	84.1%	4.6	15.9%
HYAN-CCC	31.2	14.0	41.0	26.3	84.5%	2.2	6.9%	2.7	8.5%	0.0	0.0%	8.4	27.1%	22.7	72.9%	25.4	81.5%	5.8	18.5%
LAWR-CCC	63.0	46.0	79.0	39.1	62.0%	6.0	9.5%	18.0	28.5%	0.0	0.0%	14.0	22.2%	49.1	77.8%	57.1	90.5%	6.0	9.5%
LOWL-CCC	56.7	41.0	72.0	55.8	98.3%	0.9	1.6%	0.0	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	9.7	17.1%	47.0	82.9%	45.8	80.8%	10.9	19.2%
LYNN-CCC	56.2	35.0	82.0	37.3	66.3%	2.8	5.0%	16.1	28.7%	0.0	0.0%	13.0	23.0%	43.3	77.0%	52.9	94.1%	3.3	5.9%
NBFD-JRC	16.0	12.0	20.0	14.8	92.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	7.4%	7.6	47.7%	8.3	52.3%	16.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
NBPT-CCC	32.8	24.0	43.0	22.0	67.0%	0.8	2.6%	10.0	30.4%	0.0	0.0%	3.7	11.2%	29.1	88.8%	22.3	67.8%	10.5	32.2%
NOTH-CCC	37.3	27.0	50.0	15.5	41.4%	5.5	14.8%	16.4	43.8%	0.0	0.0%	2.1	5.5%	35.3	94.5%	33.9	90.8%	3.4	9.2%
PITT-CCC	38.1	26.0	47.0	22.3	58.6%	13.8	36.2%	2.0	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	10.2	26.7%	27.9	73.3%	32.4	85.0%	5.7	15.0%
QUIN-CCC	42.0	28.0	53.0	37.8	90.0%	1.6	3.7%	2.6	6.3%	0.0	0.0%	7.3	17.4%	34.7	82.6%	36.0	85.7%	6.0	14.3%
SPRF-CCC	68.3	50.0	83.0	37.5	54.9%	20.9	30.6%	9.9	14.4%	0.0	0.0%	5.6	8.3%	62.7	91.7%	57.3	83.9%	11.0	16.1%
TAUN-CCC	32.6	21.0	43.0	30.8	94.4%	1.8	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3.9	12.0%	28.7	88.0%	28.1	86.1%	4.5	13.9%
WEBS-CCC	27.0	18.0	34.0	18.6	68.9%	1.7	6.4%	6.7	24.7%	0.0	0.0%	9.8	36.4%	17.2	63.6%	19.9	73.7%	7.1	26.3%
WETI-CCC	9.2	5.0	13.0	7.8	84.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	15.4%	0.0	0.0%	1.9	20.3%	7.3	79.7%	8.2	89.6%	1.0	10.4%
WORC-CCC	61.4	45.0	75.0	38.2	62.3%	0.8	1.3%	22.3	36.4%	0.0	0.0%	17.6	28.6%	43.8	71.4%	61.4	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
WORC-WRC	13.4	5.0	18.0	12.1	90.2%	0.0	0.3%	1.3	9.5%	0.0	0.0%	2.7	20.0%	10.7	80.0%	0.0	0.0%	13.4	100.0%

### Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2003

Table 5. Summary of Population Movement by Reporting Week

.,	Admis	-	iai y Ci	Горина		Completion	Transitions							
	Referrals	Intakes	Com	pletions	Term	ninations	0	ther		Total	Leve	I III to IV	Leve	el IV to III
Week Ending	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
8/31/02	54	57	25	42.4%	19	32.2%	15	25.4%	59	100.0%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%
9/7/02	45	45	29	36.7%	38	48.1%	12	15.2%	79	100.0%	1	12.5%	7	87.5%
9/14/02	50	49	24	34.8%	31	44.9%	14	20.3%	69	100.0%	1	16.7%	5	83.3%
9/21/02	60	57	19	34.5%	26	47.3%	10	18.2%	55	100.0%	1	8.3%	11	91.7%
9/28/02	74	67	10	25.0%	16	40.0%	14	35.0%	40	100.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
10/5/02	80	72	14	24.1%	29	50.0%	15	25.9%	58	100.0%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%
10/12/02	67	73	13	30.2%	25	58.1%	5	11.6%	43	100.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
10/19/02	58	57	21	39.6%	18	34.0%	14	26.4%	53	100.0%	2	20.0%	8	80.0%
10/26/02	92	92	18	25.0%	37	51.4%	17	23.6%	72	100.0%	2	33.3%	4	66.7%
11/2/02	84	80	13	20.6%	39	61.9%	11	17.5%	63	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
11/9/02	78	73	19	30.2%	33	52.4%	11	17.5%	63	100.0%	5	45.5%	6	54.5%
11/16/02	79	76	28	46.7%	21	35.0%	11	18.3%	60	100.0%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%
11/23/02	65	66	24	42.1%	15	26.3%	18	31.6%	57	100.0%	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
11/30/02	47	42	22	52.4%	9	21.4%	11	26.2%	42	100.0%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%
12/7/02	57	50	33	49.3%	23	34.3%	11	16.4%	67	100.0%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%
12/14/02	73	69	23	47.9%	20	41.7%	5	10.4%	48	100.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
12/21/02	77	78	26	42.6%	25	41.0%	10	16.4%	61	100.0%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%
12/28/02	49	47	27	45.0%	22	36.7%	11	18.3%	60	100.0%	6	66.7%	3	33.3%
1/4/03	34	33	17	33.3%	32	62.7%	2	3.9%	51	100.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
1/11/03	58	53	28	34.1%	30	36.6%	24	29.3%	82	100.0%	1	11.1%	8	88.9%
1/18/03	71	71	31	44.9%	29	42.0%	9	13.0%	69	100.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%
1/25/03	62	59	25	41.0%	24	39.3%	12	19.7%	61	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%
2/1/03	87	73	37	49.3%	29	38.7%	9	12.0%	75	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%
2/8/03	89	93	29	45.3%	30	46.9%	5	7.8%	64	100.0%	1	10.0%	9	90.0%
2/15/03	73	73	34	45.3%	28	37.3%	13	17.3%	75	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
2/22/03	51	44	10	37.0%	13	48.1%	4	14.8%	27	100.0%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%

### Office of Community Corrections

	Admissions					Completio	ns / Termi	nations				Tran	sitions	
	Referrals	Intakes	Com	pletions	Term	ninations	0	ther	•	Total	Leve	I III to IV	Leve	el IV to III
Week Ending	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
3/1/03	78	69	38	45.8%	31	37.3%	14	16.9%	83	100.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
3/8/03	68	64	22	35.5%	30	48.4%	10	16.1%	62	100.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
3/15/03	73	67	30	43.5%	26	37.7%	13	18.8%	69	100.0%	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
3/22/03	76	68	22	31.0%	36	50.7%	13	18.3%	71	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
3/29/03	73	68	32	43.8%	29	39.7%	12	16.4%	73	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
4/5/03	57	61	29	41.4%	27	38.6%	14	20.0%	70	100.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
4/12/03	67	57	20	33.3%	32	53.3%	8	13.3%	60	100.0%	3	33.3%	6	66.7%
4/19/03	92	83	34	46.6%	33	45.2%	6	8.2%	73	100.0%	3	37.5%	5	62.5%
4/26/03	56	61	21	37.5%	27	48.2%	8	14.3%	56	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%
5/3/03	53	49	30	44.1%	30	44.1%	8	11.8%	68	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
5/10/03	77	65	32	37.2%	42	48.8%	12	14.0%	86	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
5/17/03	80	70	31	36.9%	37	44.0%	16	19.0%	84	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%
5/23/03	81	76	33	42.3%	36	46.2%	9	11.5%	78	100.0%	1	12.5%	7	87.5%
5/30/03	58	59	19	39.6%	21	43.8%	8	16.7%	48	100.0%	0	0.0%	8	100.0%
6/7/03	60	56	27	40.9%	25	37.9%	14	21.2%	66	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
6/14/03	65	58	26	37.1%	29	41.4%	15	21.4%	70	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%
6/21/03	87	82	31	39.7%	27	34.6%	20	25.6%	78	100.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%
6/28/03	61	44	24	32.4%	39	52.7%	11	14.9%	74	100.0%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%
Total	2976	2806	1100	39.0%	1218	43.2%	504	17.9%	2822	100.0%	55	20.3%	216	79.7%

### Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2003

**Table 6. Summary of Population Movement by Center** 

	Admis	sions				Completion	s / Termir	nations				Trans	itions	
	Referral	Intakes	Comp	oletions	Term	inations	0	ther	Т	otal	Leve	I III to IV	Leve	I IV to III
ccc	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
BOST-CCC	304	300	89	34.4%	141	54.4%	29	11.2%	259	100.0%	2	10.0%	18	90.0%
BOST-JRC	84	72	27	37.5%	45	62.5%	0	0.0%	72	100.0%	0	0.0%	24	100.0%
BOST-WRC	121	115	49	49.0%	45	45.0%	6	6.0%	100	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
BOST-YAC	85	83	13	16.3%	60	75.0%	7	8.8%	80	100.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
CAMB-CCC	107	106	32	41.0%	20	25.6%	26	33.3%	78	100.0%	8	53.3%	7	46.7%
FITC-CCC	93	129	43	28.5%	69	45.7%	39	25.8%	151	100.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%
GREE-CCC	87	92	40	40.4%	52	52.5%	7	7.1%	99	100.0%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%
HYAN-CCC	145	70	52	52.5%	45	45.5%	2	2.0%	99	100.0%	0	0.0%	14	100.0%
LAWR-CCC	229	228	77	36.8%	77	36.8%	55	26.3%	209	100.0%	6	30.0%	14	70.0%
LOWL-CCC	151	148	57	47.9%	55	46.2%	7	5.9%	119	100.0%	6	24.0%	19	76.0%
LYNN-CCC	208	176	34	18.4%	68	36.8%	83	44.9%	185	100.0%	11	44.0%	14	56.0%
NBFD-JRC	26	26	38	64.4%	18	30.5%	3	5.1%	59	100.0%	0	0.0%	21	100.0%
NBPT-CCC	121	119	68	59.6%	39	34.2%	7	6.1%	114	100.0%	7	87.5%	1	12.5%
NOTH-CCC	106	91	70	58.8%	45	37.8%	4	3.4%	119	100.0%	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
PITT-CCC	169	169	48	28.4%	67	39.6%	54	32.0%	169	100.0%	5	41.7%	7	58.3%
QUIN-CCC	145	142	99	64.3%	46	29.9%	9	5.8%	154	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
SPRF-CCC	248	208	72	29.0%	103	41.5%	73	29.4%	248	100.0%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%
TAUN-CCC	99	98	46	50.5%	38	41.8%	7	7.7%	91	100.0%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%
WEBS-CCC	103	103	55	51.9%	44	41.5%	7	6.6%	106	100.0%	2	14.3%	12	85.7%
WETI-CCC	26	22	13	68.4%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
WORC-CCC	269	262	65	25.6%	116	45.7%	73	28.7%	254	100.0%	0	0.0%	19	100.0%
WORC-WRC	50	47	13	34.2%	20	52.6%	5	13.2%	38	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%
Total	2976	2806	1100	39.0%	1218	43.2%	504	17.9%	2822	100.0%	55	20.3%	216	79.7%